TREND OF THE CONVENTION.

PLANTERS VIEWS REFLECTED BY MOST OF THE DELEGATES.

ANNEXATION NOT DESIRED-THE NEW CONSTI-TUTION LIKELY TO PROVIDE FOR A MILITARY REPUBLIC. WITH THE SUFFRAGE NAR-ROWLY RESTRICTED, AND FULL LIBERTY

TO SUGAR PLANTERS TO IMPORT ASIATIC LABOR-INDIGNATION

> OF THE RADICALS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Honolulu, May 31, via San Francisco, June 7.-The meeting of the Constitutional Convention and the strong address of President Dole have spect the prophecies of the malcontents, who asrted that this ceremony would be selected by the Royalists and their sympathizers as the ocession for an outbreak. Still, the feeling among harge class of the Provisional party is bitter sgainst the men who are in control of this conation. Most of the delegates are radically opposed to President Dole in regard to the desiraunity of annexation to the United States. Nearly all are in full sympathy with the small body of wealthy sugar planters, who hope to secure contrel of the new Government. In Honolulu, as rell as on other islands, the delegates selected are all men who will work in the interests of

The design is to form a military republic, with the franchise and the power to hold office so restricted that only men of large means or the subsilutes whom they may select, can vote or take part in the Government. This scheme is so clearly outlined by the election and by the preparations for passing the Constitution that it has caused great excitement among the radical wing of the Provisional party. President Dole himsif is in favor of annexation and of giving the franchise to all white residents as well as to nagves who can conform to the educational qualification; but he stands almost alone in this regard. Whether or not his personal force will be suffrient to impress itself upon the convention is a matter of doubt.

As far as can be learned the programme of the sugar planters is to secure an independent republic and then induce the United States to form s protectorate over Pearl Harbor. By this means, the new Government hopes so to involve the United States that it will be forced to take the nited states in the behalf the beany uprising it of the republic should there be any uprising Royalists or others. The franchise in this is will be given only to property-holders, and be fullest liberty will be accorded planters to apper Asiatic labor; the result will be to flood be islands with cheap coolies and to drive out a the islands with cheap cooles and to drive out a large part of the white people who now carry-on small trades or work for wages. In a word, the scheme of the planters is to form an oli-garrhy backed by military power and to build up by this means a class of sugar-growing mil-lonaires who will have as complete control of the Government as Claus Spreckels had for the six or eight years during which he had King Valvans in his power. There is bitter talk among the radicals, who

have done most of the hard work since the revo-lution, over this attempt to throw them out of office and out of all personal share in the Gov-ernment; it is even declared by several of these men, who have good sources of information, that out of the 14,000 white men on the a Rast II.300 out of the 14.000 white her of the liands are against this plan of a permanent republicand are strongly in favor of annexation to the United States. The radicals hope, if the planter should carry out this plan, to secure the help of the Royalists to defeat it. The more inhelp of the Royalists to defeat it. The more in-migent of the Royalists have given up hope of restoring the Queen and now stand ready to ac-cept any proposition which will give them the stare that they expect in the future government of the islands. They can hope for absolutely nothing should the planters gain control. So everything depends upon the nature of the Con-nitution which the convention in the next few days will pass. Should it restrict the franchise to the small moneyed class, there is sure to be trouble and there is every chance of an overole and there is every chance of an over

The first day's proceedings of the convention amounted to little. President Dole delivered an address outlining his idea of what the con-vention should accomplish and then an adjournment was taken until the following day.

SUTHERLAND WILL CASE SETTLED.

tled in the High Court of Justice without trial this morning. The settlement gives the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland \$500,000, besides an annuity of \$5,000. The executors and trustees of the Dowager Duches's will renounced in favor of the present Duke, the plaintiff's stepson, who comes into possession the plaintiff's stepson, who comes into possession of the residue of the estate, amounting to il.560,000. The Prince of Wales, who was within the precincts of the court, awaited the result of the settlement. The action was brought by the Dowager Duchess bave declared valid the will and codicils made by ler late husband, by the terms of which she was to be benefited to the extent of about il.600,000. The Present Duke opposed the will on the ground that the Dowager Duchess had prejudiced her husband's mind against his children in order to obtain possession of his property. When the court was called order this morning, the opposing lawyers obtained permission to hold a consultation, at the close of which they informed the Court that a settlement lad been arrived at.

FRENCH TROOPS SENT TO THE CONGO. THE POREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT TO THE

Paris, June 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Etlenne interpellated the Government upon the policy of France in Africa. In the course of his seech he retraced the encroachments of England. which, he said, were harring the progress of France is the Conzo country, in Egypt and in Siam, and de-manded an immediate and energetic resistance to

in the Congo country, in Egypt and in Siam, and demanded an immediate and energetic resistance to
Encland's further advance.

M. Deloncie and Delaforsee said that King Leopol had mystined France in the Congo affair.

M. Hanotaux, Minster of Foreign Affairs, said
te territory which England ceded to King Leopoid
beinged to Turkey, and declared that the Anglobegan agreement was null and void. M. Hanotaux
anounced that M. Deicassé, Minister of Colonies,
had gent troops to defend the territory claimed by
the Congo State and disputed by France, and that
other troops would be sent soon. M. Hanotaux
said also that England had expressed her willingtest to discuss immediately with France all pendty destines concerning Africa.

The Chamber unanimously approved the declarations of the Ministry that they would defend the
takes of France at all hazards.

GIOLITTI MAY DENY THE CHARGES. Rome, June 7.—It is rumored that ex-Premier soliti is about to address the electors of his solitilency concerning the charges made against by witnesses in the Tanlongo trial. He will deep that he took money from the Banca Romana for election purposes or tampered with official documents to hide the relations of the bank to Government of the bank to Government officials. Meantime witnesses in the Tanlongo that continue to testify to Giolitti's compileity. Several swore to-day that Tanlongo paid money to Giolitti to secure the suppression of documents relating to the bank's affairs.

FOR A RECEPTION ABOARD THE CHICAGO. London, June 7.-Invitations have been issued for a reception on board the United States cruiser Chicago from 3 to 7 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The project of giving a banquet on board the Chicago has been abandoned owing to lack of space.

ome, June 7.-Napoleone Colajanni, a Socialist Some June 7.—Napoleone Colajanni, a sociality opputy, writes to the "Secolo," that 20,000 unemployed and penniless miners in Sicily threaten to march through the rural districts and destroy the stops. Their idea is, he says, that if they are configured to hunger, others must be forced to share their sufferings.

THE NEW HUNGARIAN CABINET. ndon. June 8.—"The Daily News's" corre-ident in Vienna says that Emperor Francis Josph has accepted the new Cabinet list which was anounced last night, but has postponed his final scaling. Dr. Wekerie is said to be doing his utset to induce the Emperor to sanction the resident of Desiderius de Szilagyi, as Minister of

AN EXCITING RACE WITH THE BRITISH CRUISER TO NECKAR ISLAND.

THE HAWAHAN COLORS PLANTED ON THE HIGHEST POINT OF THE BARREN LITTLE ISLE AND PRESIDENT DOLE'S PROCLA-MATION READ-AN ANCIENT PLACE OF HUMAN SACRIFICE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Honolulu, May 31, via San Francisco, June 7-The Hawaiian steamer Iwaiani returned to port two days ago, having successfully taken posses sion of Neckar Island and hoisted over Hawaiian colors. It will be remembered that the last mail contained accounts of the race for this island between Hawaii and England, the British cruiser Champion leaving port only two hours after the Hawaiian steamer departed. Captain King, who was in charge of the Iwalani, is als Minister of the Interior; and to him President Dole had intrusted the proclamation formally taking possession of the island. King's instructions were to crowd on all steam and by every means to reach the island before the English

could anticipate him. In giving an account of the voyage, Captain King said that the first day and a half were exciting, as the Champion was constantly in sight and seemed to be making full speed. As night came on it looked as though they might be overhauled on the following day. But at daybreak no trace of the British pursuing vessel could be seen. They still kept up full speed, however, and when they reached the island promptly made a landing and hoisted the Hawalian colors. No trouble was experienced in making a landing, as they entered by a big natural roadway, made by an old volcanic eruption. Had it not been for this natural bay, the landing would have been difficult, as the cliffs rose all around, direct from the water, to a height of 260 feet. The Island, which is only about a quarter of a mile wide and a half mile long, is a barren mass of lava, with little vegetation.

The captain and his crew proceeded to the highest point of the Island, carrying the flagstaff and colors. The flag was securely fas tened to the staff and the latter was firmly planted in a crevice in the lava and further s when the flag floated free, all removed their hats and the captain read the proclamation of President Dole, taking possession of the island. Three cheers were given and the party proceeded to explore the island. No living things were found except a flock of penguin. Fish abound near the island, and the captain shot a

hair seal, the skin of which he brought back. The most curious discovery was that the island had been used evidently years ago, as a place of human sacrifice by the Hawaiians. Near the spot selected for the planting of the flagstaff were

The cruiser Champion returned to Honolulu yesterday. Her officers declared that she had been out simply for gun practice; but this does not seem credible, as she would not have gone so far from the coast as she did. The more reasonable supposition is that the captain abandoned the chase when he found that the Imalant was able to keep ahead of him.

Y. M. C. A. DELEGATES VISIT WINDSOR. THE CASTLE-A FAREWELL MEETING

London, June 7.—The delegates to the Young Men's Christian Association Conference and Jubilee, and their friends, making a party of about two thou-sand, were taken to Windsor Castle by four special trains this morning. The castle and grounds, by special permission of the Queen, were given up to them for the day. The party were received by the Queen's equeries and household officers, and were shown through the state apartments, the Queen's audience and presence chambers, reception and throne-rooms, some of the private apartments, the chapel and the royal stables. The Queen's private Albert, were opened by special permission of the Queen to the delegates, a privilege never before accorded to a public assembly. By invitation the party visited Eton College, two miles from Windsor. The party were protographed in the royal grounds. A large tent was erected in the Royal Park, in which luncheon was served and the farewell meeting was held.

A large tent was created in the forewell meeting was held.

At 5 o'clock Howard Williams called the delegates to order, and farewell addresses were made by John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, Mr. Graham, of Stockholmi, H. Thane Miler, of Cincinnati, the Rev. Webb Peppoe and the Rev. Dr. Theodore E. Cuyler, All the addresses were in English. The speakers gave their hearty thanks to the London associations for the hospitality with which the delegates had been entertained, and told how deeply they regretted the necessity of saying goodby. The excursion party returned to London at 8 o'clock.

After a few days' sightseeing in London many of the American delegates will visit Paris, where a reception will be given them in the new Paris Association building, and after a short Continental trip they will sail for home.

WALKED FROM CALCUTTA TO PRUSSIA.

Berlin, June 7.-Herr Schnedereit arrived to-day at his birthplace, Rathenow, Prussia, and thus ended a walk which he began two years ago it Calcutta. Schnedereit was a job printer in Mel-bourne in 1889. In March, 1892, having saved 23,69 marks, he sailed for home with his wife and two children. The ship in which he took passage was children. The ship in which he took passage was struck by lightning in a storm in mid-ocean. The vessel was burned and Schnedereit's family and fortune were lost. He escaped in a small boat, landing on an island, from which he worked his way aboard ship to Calcutta, where he was without money of friends. In June, 1882, he walked out of Calcutta, going northward, and collecting from all the German consulates he passed certificates to the effect that he was making the whole journey afoot. He traversed Afghanistan, Persia, Russia and Germany east of Berlin, without once setting foot in a vehicle.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, June 7.- In the House of Commons to day Sir William Harcourt, replying to an inquiry by William Redmond, said that some Colonial representatives had objected to the levy of an estate duty upon British holders of Colonial prop-

estate duty upon British holders of Colonial properties. The objection seemed to be based upon a misapprehension. It was not intended to impose such a tax in the Colonies. The Government, he added, would, in the most careful manner, give attention to the views of the Colonial representatives on the subject.

James Bryce, in reply to a question by Sir Henry S. King, said the Government were aware that it had been stated in Washington that the regulations in regard to the rule of the right of the road at sea were hampered by steam trawlers fishing near Down, in the Irish Sea. Passing ships were not able to evade sailing vessels, but that fact did not alter the existing rules in regard to trawlers.

LORD RANDOLPH'S PROJECTED JOURNEY. London, June 8.—"The Daily News" says that Lord Randolph Churchill is preparing to make a long journey abroad. He will cross America, and from San Francisco will go around the world.

A HALF-MILLION WINDOWS SMASHED AND MANY ROOFS BROKEN IN.

THREE PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL IN-JURED-THE CITY'S PARKS AND GARDENS

Vienna, June 7 .- A violent hallstorm passed over this city this morning, beginning at 7:45 mometer dropped from 80 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit in that time. The hallstones fell in sheets and the wind blew a hurricane. No such storm has been known here since 1848. When the storn on Simmering heath. The horses bolted and several men were unseated and the guns passed over their bodies. Three officers and fourteen privates were injured. The hailstones choked the drains and caused many in the low districts to burst. The stones, which varied in size between walnuts and eggs, lay in masses all over the street. In one open cellar they were ten feet deep. Many old roofs collapsed under the loads left by the storm. Gangs of men were employed left by the storm. Gangs of men were employed for hours after the storm in shovelling the ice into carts and throwing it into the river. The parks and gardens of the city were devastated, and the trees on the Praier and the Ring strasse were terribly damaged.

were terribly damaged.

It is estimated that 500,000 windows were smashed, including 4,000 in the Archduke Rudolf barracks and 1,000 in the War Office. Many stained windows in churches were destroyed. Railway passengers alighting at the northern terminus waded to their knees in water. The glaziers already demand double wages. The people were panic-stricken during the storm. There are known to have been three persons killed, presumably by lightning. In some parts of the country the crops were ruined.

THE CUTTER BEAR REPORTED ASHORE.

RAN ON THE ROCKS WHILE ENTERING SITKA HARBOR-THE NEWS DOUBTED IN WASHINGTON.

San Francisco, June 7 - A Espatch from one of she is fast on the rocks at the entrance of the harbor of Sitka and is almost a total wreck, and possibly by this time is battered to pieces. The cutter was ploughing her way into the harbor at good speed on the night of May 29, when she struck on a rock. She went on at high tide, and the officers state that they have very little hope of ever getting her off. In a sea the vessel must surely break up, as it would be impossible for her to stand any amount of pounding on the jagged points of the rock on which she rests.

The Bear left San Francisco about six weeks ago to join the Bebring Sea fleet to protect the seals. In her hold she had about two hundred tons

ago to join the Bedring Sea because of the property of the naval supply stations at Point Clarence and Point Barry, and if it is lost the cutters will necessarily be short of supplies unless another vessel is sent up with the necessary cargo. No lives were reported lost.

Washington, June 7. The news sent from San Francisco this morning that the Revenue cutter Bear had been wrecked in the Arcite Occan was received at both the Navy Department of the Revenue cutter Bear had been wrecked in the Arcite Occan was received at both the Navy Department and Treasury Department with expressions of surprise and doubt. No official, news of the wreck had reached either the Navy or Treasury departments up to II p. m. to-day. The Bear was on her way to Point Barrow, the extreme northern part of Alaska, with supplies for that station and other points in Northern Alaska. The Bear left Port Townsend May & in charge of Captain Healey, and had a complement of eight officers and forty men. She is a vessed classed as first class, 70 tons burden, 188 feet in length, 30 feet beam, 17 feet Irangia rad carried four guns. spot selected for the planting of the flagstaff were found several large stands, thirty feet long by three feet in height and width, upon which were mounted heavy slabs of lava. These were evidently sacrificial tables, for upon one was found a fragment of a man's leg, pertified so that at first sight it looked like stone. Nearby were discovered a number of curious idols, made in human form, roughly carved. These idols, which were brought back by the captain, and which will be placed in the Bishop Museum, at Honolulu, are extremely interesting, because thay differ materially from any idols of like nature found on the Hawalian Islands.

The island is worthless for any practical purposes, as the strong winds which blow over it constantly have removed even the deposits of guano which cover most of the other islands nearby. Its possession by Hawaii, however, was a good stroke, as there is little doubt that England group of islands stretching to the northwest, of which Neckar Island is one. This claim is made on the strength of an expedition sent lain, the specific over the service in March, 183, and has been in constant use since, having made several trips to the whole group of islands stretching to the northwest, of which Neckar Island is one. This claim is made on the strength of an expedition sent lain, the group, known as Midway or Ocean Island, he did not visit. This island in 1985 was occupied by the United States, and an attempt was made to establish there a coaling station for the Chlina steamers, but this was abandoned.

The cruiser Champlon returned to Honolulu yesterday. Her officers declared that she had been out simply for grun practice; but this does and retailed the carriage.

THE NOCIALISTS WERE IN CONTROL.

THE SOCIALISTS WERE IN CONTROL.

RUPTED BY RED PLAG TALK

The last of the "good government" conferences of the season was held last night in Amity Hall, No. 312 West Fifty-fourth-st. The speakers were No. 312 West Fifty-fourth-st. The speakers were Louis P. Gratacap, for Tammany Hall, ex-Corporation Counsel Henry R. Beekman, for the Democratic party; John A. Sielcher, for the Republicans; William J. Ghent duy proxy), for the People's party, and H. B. Salisbury, for the Socialist-Labor party. There were over five hundred present. The Socialists were in the majority, and at one time carried their demonstration so far that the chairman, the red flag meant bloodshed, the less that was heard of it in this country the hetter. This statement set the Socialists in an uproor, and one ardent advocate in the body of the hall arose, and shouted at the

"Then I should like to know from you whether the red flag means bloodshed or peaceful agita-

Mr. Salisbury, who had finished his speech and returned to his seat in the body of the hall, again advanced to the platform, and, holding up his hand impressively, said: "Whoever says that the Socialists

bloodshed, is not authorized to speak for them. We disapprove of anything but Constitutional means,

bloodshed, is not authorized to speak for them. We disapprove of anything but Constitutional means, unless the laws of the country, made by a majority of the people, are assailed, and it becomes necessary to fight for their maintenance."

The chairman, who had stood beside the speaker, replied that he was glad to hear this avowal, but the Socialists had falled to convey this impression to the public at large.

"You should shout it from the housetops," he added. "You should preach it in the newspapers.—

Here he was interrupted by derisive laughter, and erfes of, "The newspapers are espitalists," "Down with the monopolisis!" and other Socialistic war cries.

Finally Mr. Williams ended the discussion by declaring the meeting adjourned.

The Socialists had evidently packed the meeting. They pad little attention to the speakers who did not agree with their views, and loudily applanded the papers of the Populist and Socialistic representatives. Carl Schurz was expected to preside, and it was said the Socialists had gone to the meeting prepared to give him a warm reception for colling upon the late Emperor William I of Germany and Prince Bismarck when he was in Europe. They were disappointed, however, for Mr. Schurz could not attend. They, therefore, had to exheust their feelings in applauding Mr. Salisbury's paper, which was a typical Socialist production.

Mr. Gratacap was the first speaker. He said Tammany Hall was not as black as it was palnied. Henry R. Beekman followed. He said that all municipalities should have home rule; they alone should be allowed to make their laws, without outside interference. John A. Sleicher was the next speaker.

He believed that the Republican party had done therefore than any other in advocating and carrying out municipal as well as State and Federal reforms.

Mr. Ghent was not present, but his paper was read by a Mr. Batton. Mr. Salisbury was the last speaker.

Newport, R. L. June 7.—The United States cruiser Marbiehead received her torpedo outfit and sailed for Bluefields at 7:15 p. m., four and three-quarter hours after her arrival here. Her equipment comhours after her arrival here. Her equipment comprises two Whitehead torpedoes and appliances, which were installed on the ship under the direction of Lieutenant Holman, instructor in torpedo work at the torpedo station. During the cruiser's brief stay here, much fitting had to be done, and this required a great quantity of metal workins. The quickness with which the work was done, reflects great credit upon the officers and workins. The outfit is beautiful in makenup, and will be a great addition to the display on shipboard. This is the second modern torpedo equipment to be put aboard United States ships, the New-York having received hers at the Navy Yard. Lieutenant W. C. Cowles will be torpedo officer on the Marblehead.

MINNEAPOLIS THE SWIFTEST.

MOST SUCCESSFUL PRELIMINARY TRIAL

OF ANY WARSHIP IN THE WORLD. SHE DEVELOPS A SPEED OF 21.75 KNOTS AN

HOUR BEATING THE COLUMBIA'S RECORD UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS BY MORE KNOT-PERFECT WORKING OF

Philadelphia, June 7.-A broom at the foretop mast and the figures 21.75 painted in big white letters on the funnel of the Minneapolis told every craft in the Delaware River and the crowds on the shore, this afternoon, the result of the big cruiser's preliminary trial trip off the Delaware Capes, and proclaimed to the world that the United States Government has another ship superior in speed to any vessel possessed by other nations.

SHIP AND MACHINERY.

The 21.75 knots were made this morning in an off-shore run off the Delaware Capes. The run was made under forced draught, in comparatively shallow water, and with anthracite coal burning in the furnaces. The three engines were run continuously, while the cruiser was steaming, and not a flaw of any kind showed itself in the ma-Not even a journal or a bearing got hot, and the engines worked as smoothly as ! they had been running for months. The trial throughout was the most successful preliminary of any ship the Cramps have ever built.

The Minneapolis left Cramps' shippard at 9:10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, with Captain R W. Sargeant in command, and a crew of 407 men. Edwin S. Cramp, the engineer of the firm, and Superintendent Lewis Nixon, represented the builders of the ship, and had general supervision of the trial. About a dozen friends of Mr. Cramp were on board as guests. The Navy Department was officially represented by Naval Constructor John Hanscom, Passed As-

sistant Physineer A. B. Willetts, and G. W. Dengerfeld, Inspector of Equipment.

The start from the yard was made in a driving rainstorm, and slow progess was made until Philadelphia had been passed. Lewis Chambers, the pilot, who took the Columbia down the river on her last trip, when she is said to have made a ninety-foot dent in her bottom, was deter-mined that the Minneapoils should not be in-jured before she was turned over to the Gov-ernment, and he ran her over the shoal places

at an easy seven-knot gait.

After Chester was passed and the river widened, the speed of the Minneapolis was increased to seventeen knots, and in one stretch of seven miles she was spurted at a nineteen-knot pace. The breakwater was reached at 5 o'clock, the run of 105 miles having been made in about seven hours and a half.

On Wednesday morning at 6:30 the auchor was weighed and the ship steamed out to sea for a day's trial of her engines. With two engine to Five Fathom Bank Lightship was made in an hour and thirty-five minutes. The conditions were favorable for the ship as she passed Fiv Pathom Bank Lightship at 8:48 for her first run to the Northeast Lightship. The Minneapolis warunning under natural draught and passed North east Lightship at 9:19. The run was made at the rate of 18.73 knots.On the run back North the rate of 18.73 knots.On the run back North-east Light was passed at 9.39 and Five Fathom Bank Light at 10:09.

Bank Light at 10:09.

The speed on this run had increased to 19:14 knots, and on the next run out to the Northeast Lightship the speed went up to 20:52. The run back to Five Fathom Bank Light was made in the same time. The next run showed an increase of speed to 21:54, and on the return it fell to 21:04. The fourth and last run of the day showed the best speed. It was made under light forced draft and on the run out to Northeast Light 21:26 was logged, and on the run in the cruther was spuried to 21:70 knots. Not a crank pin, main bearing or journal was heated in the eight hours of continuous steaming, and the machinery ran perfectly steady and smooth. the machinery ran perfectly steady and smooth THE SPEED TRIAL BEGUN.

Captain Sargeant got under way at half-past 6 o'clock this morning and passed out to sea at ten minutes after 8 for a speed trial cruiser. The fine showing made by the Minn

cruiser. The fine showing made by the Minneapolis on the two preceding days had put aside
any doubt about her proving as speedy as it
not a speedler ship than the Columbia, and
every one on board was confident that the day's
run would show something remarkable. With
anthracite coal it was not expected that steam
could be made as fast as with soft coal, and it
was not thought that the best speed of which
the ship was capable could be got out of her
for this reason.

The cruiser steamed straight out to sea for
about forty miles. At 10 o'clock she was turned
and her prow pointed to the shore. The turn
was made on two degrees of the helm in sixteen
minutes, and showed the Minneapolis to be particularly smart in answering her rudder. Gradually the cruiser began to increase her speed. Her
sharp bow cut the waves as easily as a knife, and
she forged through the water with hardly any
perceptible motion on her decks. The engines
were working perfectly under the tremendous
strain to which they were being subjected. The
revolutions of the screw under 160 pounds pressure of steam ran up as high as 128, but only for
a few minutes. a few minutes.

THE COLUMBIAS RECORD BEATEN. At the end of an hour the forced draught was

turned off and the speed of the ship decreased. The Capes were passed at 11:50, and so perfectly satisfied was Mr. Cramp with the trial that the ship proceeded directly up the river to the yard. ship proceeded directly up the river to the yard. As to-day's course was not marked, perfect dependence cannot be placed upon the patent log, and it was difficult to arrive at an exact knowledge of the speed made. Calculations approximated it at 21.75 knots for the hour's run, but it is more than probable that it was greater than this. The Colambia on her preliminary trial trip made 20.98 knots, so that the Minneapolis showed fully three-quarters of a knot greater speed. Rough calculations from the indicator cards showed a development of 20.800 horse-power, nearly 3,000 more than the Columbia made on her official trial trip.

THE COLUMBIA'S COMMANDER TESTIFIES

quiry, consisting of Rear Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, Captains Allen V. Reed and George C. Remey and Lieutenant Richard Wainwright, as Judge-Advocate, to-day began investigating the cause of and the circumstances surrounding the accident to the cruiser Columbia. The members of the court paid a visit to the damaged cruiser, which lies in the middle of the Delaware River, off the Navy Yard, where Admiral Stanton and his colleagues were received with the customary honors. Admiral Stanton formally invited members of the erew who had any information to give to step forward, but not a man stirred. The Admiral and the other members of the court, with Captain Sumner, then returned to the Navy Yard, and Captain Sumner's examination began.

Captain Sumner testified substantially that s

Captain Summer testified substantially that so far as he was able to judge the accident to the vessel occurred on May 17, in the afternoon watch, and while the cruiser was on her way down the Delaware River. He was not on deck at the time, but had been on duty most of the day and had gone below for luncheon, leaving Navirator Drixes on deck. He did not hear the ship strike or touch the bottom, but from what he count learn he was at the opinion that she touched or scraped on Bulk-head Shoals, about twenty-eight miles below Newcastle. Captain Sumner said that he had no compiaint to make against any officers on board the Columbia. He was also asked on what day prior to May 17 there had been an inspection of the Interior of the ship's bottom, and replied that there had been an inspection on May 15 by Chief Engineer Beverington, and prior to that there had been one on May 8 by Passed Assistant Engineer J. K. Barton and Assistant Engineer W. H. Ledrand. In both cases the reports showed the interior of the keel, bottom and hull to be in good condition. This disproves the story, said to have been told by some one on board the Columbia, that the injury was sustained while the vessel was on her preliminary trial trip, prior to acceptance by the Government. The only substantial point established by Captain Sumner's testimony was the fact that the indentations in the vessel's bottom must have been made after May 18. far as he was able to judge the accident to the

AN OLIGARCHY FOR HAWAII HAWAIFS SHIP THERE FIRST. FIERCE HAILSTORM IN VIENNA ANOTHER FLYING CRUISER. TO PROTECT COAL TRAINS. ROESCH RECEIVED THE CASH

A LARGE FORCE OF OHIO MILITIA IN THE FIELD.

THE MILITARY SENT TO THE DISTURBED COAL REGIONS-WEST VIRGINIA COAL TO BE

BROUGHT INTO OHIO. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Bellaire, Ohio, June 7.-Until this evening no trains of any sort had passed over the Baltimore and Ohio, from Wheeling Junction to Newark, for A coal train was run out to Mo Clainsville to-day and stopped by strikers. They offered to let it come back to this city, but the officials refused to move it, except forward. I stood in the main track till this afternoon, when the miners pushed it off to a siding and opened the main track. In the mean time, an injunction had been secured from Judge Taft, in the United States Court, and Governor McKinley had ordered out 1,500 militiamen. The tracks were found torn up at several points, and the military did not ar rive here till this evening. The road is now open, but can only be kept so by sending soldiers with every train. The strikers disperse before authority, but reassemble as soon as the soldiers depart To-morow morning the soldiers will be distributed to guard the Baltimore and Ohio, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, and Wheeling and Lake Eric, all

United States Marshal Bohl and twenty-five deputies arrived here to-night and will try to take out a train on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling to-

of which are now tied up so far as coal is con-

To-night the Baltimore and Ohlo sent out another coal train and it was stopped at McClainsville, three miles from the river. The militia were brought down from Cambridge and the strikers were

dispersed and the train went on.

This evening United States Deputy-Marshals arrived at Bridgeport and read the court's injunction to the strikers. Coal trains will start at 4 o'clock in the morning without guards. If held up deputies and soldiers will go to their relief. The strikers paid no attention to the reading of the court's orders to-night and trouble is confidently looked for. There will be 1,800 soldiers scattered among the mining centres by to-morrow noon. Massillon, Ohio, June 7 (Special).-Nobody doubts that if General Manager Woodford attempts to

move the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling coal trains which are detained at Bridgeport, with the aid of United States Marshals and the National Guard, United States Marshals and the National Guard, there will be bloodshed. The striking miners are becoming ugiler and are thoroughly organized to prevent the resumption of traffic. Notices are posted warning the public to remain away from their meeting place along the track at Wheeling Creek. The strikers have 100 pounds of dynamite and small arms at their disposal. It is reported here that the National Guardsmen are virtually prisoners at Cambridge, bridges having been destroyed on both sides of the town and outside communication cut off. Company M. Ith Regiment, of New-Philadelphia, went to Canal Dover this evening, intending to board a special train for Cambridge. The company was immediately surrounded by miners and mill workers, and forcibly prevented from entering the cars. The millita were quietly overpowered, and at 10 o'clock have not succeeded in making good their escape.

Bridgoport, Ohio, June 7.—Trainmen report Balti-

Bridgeport, Ohio, June 7.-Trainmen report Baltimore and Ohio bridges burned near Barnesville Troops are expected here any moment and the coal crews have been ordered to report at once. miners are still preparing to resist any effort to coal trains through on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling.

Columbus, Ohio, June 7.-Upon the receipt of telegram from the Sheriff of Belmont County this morning Governor McKinley decided to call out the 2d Regiment of Infantry also, as a reserve support

to those already in the field. The telegram stated to those already in the field. The telegram stated that a mob of 600 sirkers had seized the Baltimore and Ohlo Rallway property at St. Clairsville Junction and had stopped all traffic. Another mob of about 1,300, mostly foreigners, has seized the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Rallway at a point near Martin's Ferry and practically stopped all traffic. The Governor received a telegram at it at m. stating that the troops had arrived at Cambridge and the milital officers were consulting with the County Attorney and the Sheriff as to plan of operation. The 24 Reglment will rendezvous here and hold itself in readiness to support the main body of croops in case they are not able to cope with the rioters.

Ohio Railroad Company, received notice to-day from the strikers at St. Clairsville to move a coal train sidetracked there, or they would burn it. Colonel Penhody replied that he would move it westward, but this the strikers would not allow. The railway company is determined not to yield, and it is feared the train will be burned.

Adjutant-General Howe telegraphed Governor Meapproach of the troops and, relinquishing the rall-way, took a position upon a neighboring hill, where they will not be molested unless they commit some unlawful act. The trains were moved, the first in three days. Governor McKinley ordered General Howe to leave a sufficient force to hold these ritorers in control, and with the rest to report at once to the Sheriff of Belmont County.

attack was made upon the guards and trackwalkers on the trestle running over Lick Creek, five miles from Ironton, by a large number of miners. The trackwalkers and guards were knocked down with stones and a volley of powder and bails. The guards were overpowered and their lanterns smashed to pieces. A freight train sidetracked its load and carried the Sheriff to the scene of the trouble. The guards saw a number of strangers hanging around the edge of the bridge trying to get on, and they opened fire upon them. The guards are positive some dead bodies are lying around, but none have yet been found. There were between fifty and one hundred shots fired last evening at this point. The guards expect another attack to-night, but will be supplied with Winchesters and a larser force of men. The Kenova bridge is all right, and the McCoy and Hatfield tribe is guarding it.

force of men. The Kenova briage is all right, and the McCoy and Hatfield tribe is guarding it.

Kenova, W. Va., June 7.—A telegram from George W. Jones, Inspector of the Pocahontas Company, at Dingess. W. Va., to W. P. Slaughter, the local representative of the company, states that the miners at that point to-day all joined the strikers. These men are all white, and were organized last Friday in the United Mine Workers by a local signifizer, James Carter, of the District of Northern Kentucky. This is the first strike on the line of the Norfolk and Western Hallroad, and is the first step toward a determined effort to induce the men of the Pocahontas territory to come out.

The report sent out last night that an attack had been made on the Kenova bridge, resulting in a bloody battle, was untrue. The only basis for the report was the assault of a mob on a number of deputy sheriffs guarding a treatie at Coal Creek, Two of the deputy sheriffs were badly hurt. The Kenova bridge is securely guarded by a large force of detectives.

SKIRMISHING AT CRIPPLE CREEK. THERE WAS A BRISK INTERCHANGE OF SHOTS, BUT NO ONE WAS HURT.

Cripple Creek, Col., June 7.—Not much blood was spilled in Cripple Creek to-day, but there were a few incidents of interest and one at least which proved exciting. This occurred near the deputies' camp this morning at 10 o'clock. A number of the cavairy horses of the deputy force had strayed be-yond the picket lines and a small squad was sent out to round them up and drive them into camp. In the discharge of this duty they were taken rather out to round them up and drive them into camp. In the discharge of this duty they were taken rather nearer than they had formerly been to the timber in which the miners' guards were concealed, and the latter opened fire upon them. The herding squad returned the fire, and the cavalry coming to their support, firing became general for several minutes. About 29 shots were fired during the skirmlah, but though some close misses were made by the miners' sharpshooters the distance separating the heligerents was too great to render the firing disastrous to either side. A couple of saddles and rolled-autronations were perforated and a horse was hit in the foot, but beyond this the deputies came off unscathed. The firing caused great excitement on Bull Hill and the signal calling out the garrison—the Pike's Peak whistle—blew loud and long.

At 2:39 p. m. the list Regiment, Colorado National Guard, arrived. The 24 Regiment is at Divide awaiting transportation. It is expected to arrive in Gillet during the night. The deputies complain bitterly of having been restrained from going upon the hill unassisted by the militia. Their demonstrations this evening after the arrival of the latter plainly indicated that their blood is up, and if allowed to go up with the State troops it will take little provocation from the miners to precipitate trouble. The occupation of Altman will take place to-morrow.

HE RETRACTS HIS DENIAL

THE CIVIL JUSTICE MAKES AN AMAZING SPECTACLE OF HIMSELF.

HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE LEXOW COMMITTEE -HE SAYS MRS. THUROW WAS HIS CLIENT-HE COULD NOT AT FIRST RECALL WHETHER

BALLARD SMITH OR COLONEL COCKER-

A BRIBE FROM EUGENE WOOD-

Civil Justice George F. Roesch, formerly 6 State Senator, and the Tammany leader of the VIIth Assembly District, insisted yesterday on being allowed to reply before the Lexow Committee to the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thurow that they gave him \$100 so that the police should not close their disorderly house. He seemed much gratified that this privilege should be given to him, but before he left the witness-stand he found that a pit had been dug for him. When he finished his testimony he stood before the community in the sorriest light in which any Tammany official has been placed for many a day. John W. Goff had carefully prepared himself to examine the Civil-Justice, and he gave Roesch perhaps the worst three hours of his life.

The examination showed Mr. Goff at his very best. To begin with he had a mass of facts in his possession from which he drew his questions, Then he was keen and quick, and his sarcasm was withering. Justice Roesch, on the other hand, made a shockingly bad impression. He was seldom ingenuous, and half his replies were evasive. He calmly tried to reconcile the most amazing contradictions. On Monday night he indignantly told reporters that "there was absolutely no conversation between us about \$100. I never had such a woman as a client in my life." Yesterday he admitted that he had been correctly quoted, but made the astounding avowal that not only had the woman spoken to him about the \$100, but she had given it to him. He persisted in declaring it was a fee for legal services, although he never drew up a paper for her or appeared for

her in court. One would have to read the stenographer's minutes to understand how irresponsive and shifting Roesch's replies were. He was asked if he had not, while a Senator, been accused by Colonel John A. Cockerill and Ballard Smith of accepting a bribe of \$2,500 from Eugene Wood, an Albany lobbyist. Did he indignantly deny it? No. He hemmed and hawed and said he couldn't recall; he had been in public life so long-and so on until Mr. Goff and Senator O'Connor fairly pinned him down so that he could not even squirm. Then he said that he had not been thus accused. Evidently the Bar Association made no mistake when it blackbailed him.

Messrs. Goff, Jerome and Moss brought out other testimony, some of it conclusive in itself, and some leading to other important disclosures. The subject of blackmail by the police of liquor-seilers was taken up, and the names were given

sellers was taken up, and the names were given of half a dozen persons who had admitted paying for protection to their "cafés."

Not to be too partial, Mr. Goff called one witness who gave the police a good character. This was Max Gombossy, who has been known for years as the keeper of one of the worst "dives" in the city. There was a fine sarcasm in his statement that he had never paid a dollar to a nolice officer.

police officer.

The committee will sit to-day. (For proceedings in detail see Page 11.)

COL. COCKERILL DOESN'T RECOLLECT IT. HE SAYS HE CANNOT REMEMBER HEARING ANY

CONFESSION FROM EX-SENATOR ROESCH-NO TRADITIONS OF IT IN "THE

WORLD" OFFICE. At the office of "The Morning Advertiser" last night Colonel John A. Cockerill had this to say about John W. Goff's insinuation that George F. Roesch, when Senator, had admitted to him. Colonel Cockerill, that he had accepted a bribe at Al-

bany: "I cannot recall the instance to which Mr. Goff refers at all. I cannot recall Judge Roesch ever visiting me on such an errand or ever making such an admission to me, or ever referring to such an affair. Mr. Goff asked me if I could remember the incident. I haven't the sightest recollection of it." Colonel Jones, the managing editor of "The World." said: "Yes, I read that interesting bit of testimony in the afternon papers. It was all news to me. If any such instance did occur, it was before my time. Nor do I find current in the office any traditions of any such affair. I have made especial inquiry in the office, and I have found no one who ever heard of such a thing. That does not, of course, prove that the incident did not occur, but we know nothing of it here."

Ballard Smith, who was also mentioned as having heard the admission from ex-Senator Roesch, is in London.

CAPTAIN PRICE WILLING TO APPEAR HE DENIES THAT HE INTENDS TO RESIGN-TRIPS

Captain James K. Price was on duty at Police Headquarters last night, and when asked concern-ing the report that he intended to retire from the force in the immediate future, said: "It is a ile from beginning to end, and is the work of some hidden enemy. I shall retire only when old age compels me to do so."

Regording the charges made against him by Su-perintendent Hyrnes, he said: "I am here to meet all comers and answer any charges made against me."

"Are you willing to appear before the Lexow Committee?" asked a reporter.
"Not only willing, but glad to do so," was the Captain's reply. "I have been ready to appear ever since the appointment of the committee, and I have twice postponed a contemplated trip to Europe in order to be on hand when wanted."

MR. M'CLAVE ABLE TO LEAVE HIS BED. Police Commissioner McClave still continues to improve, although he is weak from lack of sleep and implify to take any great amount of nourishment, br. Jones, his physician, says that he is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances, and that he does not apprehend any serious results from his present condition. He was able to leave his bed a short time yesterday.

THE BRIDEGROOM CAME NOT.

UNHAPPY ENDING OF AN EXPECTED MARRIAGE AT WHITE PLAINS-THE BRIDE FAINTS

Miss Minnie Griffiths, the second daughter of Thomas Griffiths, of Spring-st., White Plains, about twenty-eight years old, was to be married on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at her home, to Samuel Roberts, an employe of the Metropolitan Samuel Roberts, an employe of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of this city. Mr. Roberts had been attentive to Miss Griffiths for the last five years and was looked upon by Miss Griffiths's neighbors as her future husband. The day of the marriage was fixed for Monday last, but Roberts, at the eleventh hour, sent word that a sudden illness made a postponement until Wednesday.

marriage was fixed for Monday last, but Roberta, astrous to either side. A couple of saddles and rolled and rolled and rolled and a horse was hit in the foot, but beyond this the deputies came of unscathed. The firing caused great excitement on Bull Hill and the signal calling out the garrison—the Pike's Peak whistle—blew loud and long.

At 2:30 p. m. the list Regiment. Colorado National Guard, arrived. The 2d Regiment is at Divide awaiting transportation. It is expected to arrive in Gillet during the night. The deputies compiain biterly of having been restrained from going upon the hill unassisted by the milita. Their demonstrations this evening after the arrival of the latter plainly indicated that their blood is up, and if allowed to go up with the State troops it will take little provocation from the miners to precipitate trouble. The occupation of Altman will take place to-morrow.

PRESERVING ORDER IN INDIANA.

Indianapolis, June 7 (Special).—Governor Matthews received to-day a telegram from Judge Briggs, at Sulikvan, saying that he had convened the Grand Jury for Friday, and that as fast as warrants could be written they would be served, if it took every law-abiding citizen in the county to do it. This has, for the time, determined the Governor to withhold the declaration of martial law.

General McKee, in command at Shelburn, sends the Governor word that as fast as plans are ar-Continued on Seventh Page.

Continued on Seventh Page.